

## SECOND DAY AT FAIR DRAWS THOUSANDS

Crowds Enjoy Racing and Exhibits, Finding Now the Show Complete.

## BIG EVENTS FOR RICHMOND DAY

Judges Begin Work of Awarding Prizes—Major Delmar to Perform This Afternoon. Warning to Women Against Indecent Theatre.

### State Fair Features

Richmond Day will be celebrated at the State Fair to-day. The gates will open at 9 A. M. Street cars will run direct to entrance. Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad to operate trains from Elba to Fair Grounds gates. Buses begin at 10:30 A. M., extending through the afternoon. Major Delmar to go against his record at 3 P. M. All midway attractions open. Judges begin the award of prizes. Free vaudeville exhibition in front of grandstand. Live stock exhibits of all kinds open.

Even the heavy downpour of rain in the morning and the cold blast that came with the sunshine of the afternoon did not chill or dampen the ardor of the thousands that visited the Fair Grounds yesterday, and they saw a more complete line of attractions than on the opening day. The big show, however, will blaze in all its glory to-day, when Richmond will celebrate, and when every feature will be displayed to best advantage. Except for the fact that several of the harness events had to be postponed on account of the condition of the racetrack, the program was carried out without deviation, and the crowds were amply rewarded for the delay. What was left of the racing card will be offered to-day, and Major Delmar, king of his class, will perform to the delight of the sporting multitude at 3 P. M.

**Live Stock Exhibit Fine.**  
In passing it is proper to say that if all attractions should be eliminated save the live stock, agricultural, domestic and other exhibits, the State Fair would be a magnificent success. In these departments there is displayed the very best products of Virginia.

The judges will begin making awards to-day, and the task is not without difficulty, for the picking of favorites when all are really such is hard. The main idea being fairness and satisfaction. Before and after the races—for the sport at the track drew the major part of the crowd attending—everybody saw the exhibits, which were examined with the utmost interest and appreciation, and in this respect, at least, the fair management has won the plaudits of the public.

**Transportation Service Good.**  
As on Monday the transportation facilities were first-rate. To-day, however, there will be something like an enormous rush, and to meet the demands extra street cars will be operated on the Broad and Main and Broad and Twenty-fifth lines, while special trains will be run by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad from Elba Station at short and convenient intervals. The festivities will begin early. What may be termed a double-header racing program is scheduled to begin at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

It will be in the nature of a continuous performance, keeping up a two-day card, and including the exhibition by Major Delmar and the Henrico purse of \$2,000 for the best in the pacing class.

### Crowds at the Races.

With fair skies yesterday afternoon, the crowds moved toward the grandstand and enjoyed some real good sport. The rain had left the track heavy, the going was uncertain, and for that reason the pacing and trotting features were called off. The runners and jumpers had their fling. The steeplechase, at two and one-half miles, brought out a small thrifty field to take a perfectly willing to slipper ground. The horses went over the jumps, with one exception, and while two came home without their riders, the race was thrilling and popular. In the first running event, with fourteen starters, the crowd got a run for its money, even if it had to wait thirty minutes for the man at the barrier to get them away. As it happened, half the field covered the five furlongs on a foolish dash before the flag dropped, the favorite, Silver Brook, coming under the wire first in each attempt.

The riders were either green or hog-sled, and if some of them had been set down or fined for delays and bad action at the post, the delay would have carried its compensation. These races, by the way, are the big and popular thing at the fair. Coupled with the exhibits they give the visitors what they demand and that for which they are not willing to pay.

**One Disagreeable Show.**  
So far as the midway is concerned, the average person may pass it up with a shrug of the shoulders. It isn't much. On this spot, commonly designated as Bally Avenue, there are about a score of attractions of the ordinary type. Expecting nothing, the crowds are not disappointed or fretful, for everybody is out for a merry time, and the avenue is the place they hope to find it.

There is one resort, or theatre, or whatever else it might be called, which is an 18 karat fake. If that alone, nobody would be complaining. By name it is known as the society circus, and it is proper to remind the women that they should keep away. It is disgusting and disgraceful. One performance yesterday, typical of all shows, why this is true. Six or eight ungainly females are introduced on the bally-hoo as creatures from the Orient, which might be interpreted to mean the Bowery in its worst days. When the au-

## SOME OF BEST KNOWN HORSES ENTERED IN RICHMOND SHOW



## FIRST NIGHT OF SHOW WAS GREAT SUCCESS

## ASK CONGRESS TO REMOVE FRICTION

Bill Limiting Federal Power of Injunction May Be Offered.

## STATES DESIRE CONTROL

West and Northwest Join Hands With South Against Centralization.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—The Convention of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, which convened here to-day, will probably be productive of highly important results. In fact, it is pretty certain that the convention will take action which will be reflected in legislation at the coming session of Congress.

"Congress ought to enact a law fixing the power of Federal courts to grant injunctions in railroad rate cases," said E. C. McChord, chairman of the Kentucky Railway Commission, and presiding officer of the convention. To the Times-Dispatch correspondent to-day, "I believe that if Congress were to enact that no court should grant an order restraining a State railroad commission from putting into effect an order of the commission, or such a law, in which case it is probable that Congress would be called upon to act as advised."

Mr. McChord practically admitted that an effort would be made to have of such a law, in which case it is probable that Congress would be called upon to act as advised. It is probable that the Interstate Commerce Commission would unite with the State commissions in recommending legislation along this line, but despite the assurances of State commissioners that there is no friction between the Interstate Commerce Commission and the State bodies, it is known that there is a deep feeling on the part of certain of the commission that the Interstate body is too much inclined to take the view that it is a sort of higher court, in which appeals of practically every character may be brought from State commissions.

**Knapp for Federal Control.**  
The significant feature of the session to-day was the address of Chairman Knapp of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in which he again took the ground assumed in a public address a short time ago, that the Federal government should have control of all lines of transportation, with scarcely any limitations.

He used the subject of safety appliances to illustrate his position. Obviously, he said, the States should not act on this subject, except in harmony with the Federal government. In short, while he approved the suggestions of the State commissions, that there should be an understanding between the Federal and State commissions, he thought this understanding should be on the basis of giving the Federal commission jurisdiction over all railroad matters, with only a sort of "lower court" jurisdiction on the part of State commissions.

Chairman Knapp again advocated

Usual Small Attendance on Opening Night, but Exhibition Excellent.

## MR. VANDERBILT APPEARS IN RING

## Winners of Blues.

Class 42—Jumpers, open to all—Kennick, exhibited by E. H. Weathersee. Class 25—Ponies in harness, not over 132—Helen Miller, exhibited by Fairmont Farm. Class 24—Harness horses, novice—Chiquita, exhibited by Lehman Strauss. Class 25—Saddle horses, non-winners prior to 1907—Durham, exhibited by R. L. Patterson. Class 38—Harness horses over 15.3—Dr. Selwonik, exhibited by Sandy Point Farm. Class 1—Rounders—Lucia G., exhibited by E. H. Weathersee. Class 31—Ladies' saddle horses not over 15.1, ladies in ride—Durham, exhibited by R. L. Patterson. Class 30—Pairs of harness horses—Frost and Teacote, exhibited by Westchester Farm. Class 38—Qualified hunters, light weight—Sedona, exhibited by Westchester Farm.

## Card for To-Night.

8 P. M.—Class 41—Green hunters. 8:35 P. M.—Class 6—Harness horses over 15 and not over 15.3. 9 P. M.—Class 25—Ponies in harness over 132 and not over 141. 9:10 P. M.—Class 30—Saddle horses 15.2 and over. 9:25 P. M.—Class 10—Harness horses, ladies to drive. 9:40 P. M.—Class 20—Unicorn teams. 10 P. M.—Class 34—Ponies under saddle, not over 132, to be ridden by a lady. 10:30 P. M.—Class 25—Gig horses for Maryland cup. 10:45 P. M.—Class 45—Hunters, ridden by ladies. 11 P. M.—Class 47—High jump.

The seventh annual exhibition of the Richmond Horse Show Association began last night with a promise of success equaling, if not surpassing, that of previous years.

As is usual on the first night, the attendance of the public generally was not large, but the boxes were well filled, and those present were enthusiastic, giving hearty welcome to old favorites among both horses and riders. The scene in the brilliantly lighted and handsomely decorated building was very striking, particularly when it included the long rows of boxes, crowded with beautifully groomed women. Many of the horses entered in the show are known throughout the country, and have won ribbons at a dozen exhibitions. Some have appeared here many times before, and others are new, but all seemed welcome to the crowd, quick to appreciate the good points wherever they appeared. The centre of interest appeared to be Mr. Reginald G. Vanderbilt of New York, who appeared twice in the ring, first driving his pony Clydevale Champion, with which he got second, having to give way to Mr. C. W. Watson's well-known winner, Helen Miller. The second time he appeared he secured the award with Dr. Selwonik, who is a many-time champion. Mr. Vanderbilt was in one of the boxes.

The jumping was excellent, and the judges had their work cut out for

## MAY TAKE CHARGE OF THE EXPOSITION

Opinion Expressed in Washington That Secretary Cortelyou Will Pursue This Course.

## CANNOT COLLECT VERY MUCH

Under No Circumstances Can More Than a Small Part of the Loan Be Realized.

Times-Dispatch Bureau, Manassas Building, Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—There is a strong probability that as soon as Secretary Cortelyou gets back to Washington the government will take over the management of the Jamestown Exposition, or at least will take charge of the financial end of it. Former Director General Barr has had a talk with Assistant Secretary Edwards, and it is gleaned from what is picked up here and there that the Treasury Department does not expect to get much over \$250,000 of the million dollar loan returned.

The rumor is a persistent one around the treasury that Mr. Geddes, now in charge of the government exhibit at the exposition, will be given control of its finances, so far as the gate receipts are concerned, though nothing definite was given out on the subject to-day.

Whatever happens, the government will have no chance to reimburse itself beyond what it is able to get out of the gate receipts. The exposition people refuse expressly to pledge its real estate to secure the government loan when the matter was pending and pledged only the current income of the exposition over and above actual operating expenses to secure the repayment of the loan. Even if the government should decide later to take over the property for military or naval uses, it could not get a cent of the loan back in doing so.

## No Surprise in Norfolk.

(Special to the Times-Dispatch.) NORFOLK, VA., October 8.—Information reaching here from Washington to the effect that the government may take hold of the exposition, according to the terms of the act providing for the \$1,000,000 loan, caused no surprise among the people here. It is improbable that \$100,000 could be collected between this and the date for the closing of the fair, November 30th.

## BUREAU SOLDIERS IN HARD TEST RIDE

Army Officials in Sedentary Positions Ride Horseback Fifteen Miles.

## VETERANS HAD BEEN TRAINED

Some of More Corpulent Split Their Riding Breeches on the 'Hike.'

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8.—The first test ride by army officers, which was ordered by President Roosevelt to determine the horseback of those of higher rank than captain, started from Fort Myer, Va., at 2 P. M. to-day, and two and a half hours later the party was back at the fort, having traversed something over fifteen miles of road, and had Virginia roads. There were no spills from the saddle, the nearest approach to casualties being split riding breeches, caused by two officers having taken on more than their share of alcohol during long detail to desks at the War Department. On the whole, the officers, some of whom had not ridden horseback for a number of years until the issuance of the order for the test ride, seemed to enjoy the "hike," and made of it a pleasant outing.

General Duvall, acting chief of the general staff, who led the cavalcade, was much pleased with the showing made. It was feared that some of the officers, advanced in years and soft from desk work, would suffer seriously from the enforced ride, and it was predicted that some of them might be mustered out of the army as a result.

Whether anything of this kind happens will depend upon the official examinations after the ride was over. The result of these examinations will not be made public at this time.

## No Occasion for Scolding.

Newspaper men participated in the ride and others followed in automobiles, but those who went to scold were disappointed, as most of the officers showed the effect of training. Several of them admitted that for the last three weeks they had been preparing for the "hike," and it is known that several placed themselves under the guidance of riding masters until they became seasoned and proficient. Twenty-nine officers participated in the ride. Upon reaching the fort General Duvall again lined up the party and gave them instructions about taking the physical examination. He rather grimly announced that there would be another ride to-morrow if any of the officers cared to go, but there were no volunteers. He then dismissed the party.

## NOON-SHOP MEETINGS.

Rev. Mr. Wilkinson to Speak To-day at Cedar Works.

## COTTON MEN CUT OUT MIDDLE MAN

Growers to Gin and Compress and Sell Direct to Spinners.

## WILL BE ENORMOUS SAVING

Planters Already Organized, and Will Sell Crop Directly to Factories.

ATLANTA, GA., October 8.—That the time is not far distant when the cotton planters of the South will sell their product direct to the spinners of Europe and America, instead of through the middle man, and in sales gin-compressed at the plantation with methods in which loss has been reduced to a minimum, was indicated by to-day's discussion before the International conference of Cotton Growers and Spinners. Spinners representing hundreds of mills and millions of spindles told the planters that they were not only willing but anxious to buy their cotton direct from the planter just as soon as the planter can deliver direct.

Big planters and representatives of Europe that already they were organized, had built a chain of cotton warehouses, had perfected a business system by which the spinners could purchase an almost unlimited supply of graded cotton, and were ready to eliminate the antiquated method of selling through a middle man. "But," said Herr Arthur Kuffler, of Vienna, "if you planters wish to trade direct with us, you must give us better services than the merchants give."

## To Adopt Warehouse System.

Action furthering this condition took concrete form in the unanimous adoption by the conference of a resolution presented by the committee on trade relations between growers and spinners. This resolution declared that much of the present difficulty in handling cotton could be eliminated if the growers would adopt what is known as the warehouse system and establish selling agents in Europe and America. An essential part of this scheme is the adoption of a standard type of contract, classification of cotton by grade and color, and the handling of damp cotton under uniform rules. These points were embodied in the resolutions presented by the committee on transportation and these also were adopted by the conference.

## Refin Resolution Approved.

The great work of the conference yet remains to be done. This is final action on the general subject of growing and handling of cotton. Resolutions bearing on this were presented at to-day's session by the committee to which the subject was referred, and after a somewhat protracted discussion were ordered printed, and will come up for further discussion to-morrow, with the probability that the conference will devote most of the final day's session to their consideration. The committee on buying and selling of cotton was referred to Congressman Hefflin's resolution, directed against cotton speculation, adopted the resolution, and then referred it to the subcommittee appointed yesterday, of which Mr. Hefflin is chairman, for further action.

## STIRRING DEBATES IN BOTH BRANCHES

Most Important Problems of Church Now Under Consideration

## BISHOP BRENT ON PHILIPPINES

Demands Justice at Hands of Government, and Denounces Operations of American Corporations—Division of Church Into Provinces.

BY THE REV. JOHN H. BROWN,

Secretary of Diocese of Florida.

Great interest was manifested in the business meetings of the General Convention yesterday morning, and the crowded building in the afternoon shows a continued interest in the missionary work of the church.

A step in the right direction was taken when the committee on canon reported favorably and the House of Deputies adopted its recommendations in regard to the amendments to the canons presented by the commission on Sunday school work. The effect of this action is to add to the list of subjects on which candidates for holy orders shall be examined a knowledge of the principles of Christian education especially as applied to the Sunday school. Heretofore there has not been nearly enough attention paid to this necessary qualification in prospective clergymen, and it is certainly a long step forward to have this incorporated in the examinations. It is hardly possible that the House of Bishops will fail to concur in this vitally important matter, for the whole country is awakening to the necessity for wise and careful consideration of the religious education of the children. There is under existing conditions so very little time available for religious instruction in the average child's life that the best possible use must be made of that time, and this can be done only when the clergy are properly trained along that particular line.

## Caused Surprise.

It was somewhat of a surprise to the House of Deputies to learn that the House of Bishops had passed a resolution regarding the subjects of examination for candidates for the English language. It was at once recognized that while a man might possess the other knowledge required, his English might be so defective as to make it seem almost impossible to make him a minister of the Gospel. While the present canon does not define just how the English examination is to be held, leaving it possible, as some one suggested, for the examining chaplains to judge of this from the English used in the rest of the examination if they saw fit, it was not among the required subjects, they would not be justified in rejecting the candidate if he was deficient in his knowledge of English. This canon as it stands provides that this knowledge of English is not binding on those who are to officiate in a foreign language. Recognizing these facts, the House of Deputies voted to not concur with the House of Bishops. Immediately after the matter was discussed on the committee on the prayer book reported adversely on the petition from the Diocese of Georgia regarding the placing in the prayer book a definition of the requirements for membership in the Episcopal Church. Dr. Wilmer, of the Diocese of Georgia, very wisely asked to have this definition deleted, that he might appear before the committee in the hope of persuading them to report favorably. The petition is regarded by many a good one. The question is often asked what does make one a member of the church, and it is not always asked of one who is fit to tell so. This answer should be the most accessible place. It is difficult to see what real objection can be raised against the petition of the Diocese of Georgia in this matter, for all must acknowledge that the need is a real one, and since the answer to the question is to be merely referred to certain parts of the church's offices contained in the prayer book, and to no outside matter, it cannot be contrary to the teachings of the church. Being placed in the prayer book this will probably be considered in the nature of a revision and require the action of the next General Convention, if it be passed by this. But even though it is delayed it will be a good move. As was expected, the revised rules of order were adopted practically as they were presented by the committee. A few minor amendments, which all acknowledge add to the completeness and effectiveness of the rules, were made and the whole was adopted. These revised rules are an improvement on the old, chiefly in that they are carefully arranged.

## Question of Name.

The topic of interest now before the House of Deputies is the preamble to the constitution, which was prepared and submitted by the Rev. Dr. Huntington. A question had been raised as to Dr. Huntington's purpose in proposing this preamble, but this was put to silence when he told the convention that his purpose was to inject a little religion into the constitution. It called attention to the fact that God's name appears only once in the constitution, and that there God is referred to only indirectly. He was referring to the eighth article of the constitution, which contained the declaration to be made by those who desire to be ordained priest or deacon. There have on the far appeared in the House of Deputies no opposition to the adoption of a preamble, and practically in the form proposed; but there are a few amendments yet to be proposed. The one already disposed of, which proposed to remove the word "American," was thoroughly discussed and decided. While this does not by any means change the name of the church, being merely a statement of

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